#### **NUCLEAR PROPULSION TECHNOLOGY**

#### ADVANCED FUELS TECHNOLOGY

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FUEL REQUIREMENTS

## NTP REACTOR & FUEL REQUIREMENTS

HEADTON HEADTHEATO		TOLL HEGOMEMENTS		
PERFORMANCE:				
Specific Impulse	>925 sec	Fuel Temperature > 3000K		
Thrust-to-Weight	>8	Uranium Loading > 0.8 g/cc		
Single Burn Time	1 hr	Thermal & Chemical Stability		
<b>Operating Life Time</b>	10 hr	Low Diffusion Rates		
Restart s	>10	Thermal Shock Resistance		

#### SAFETY:

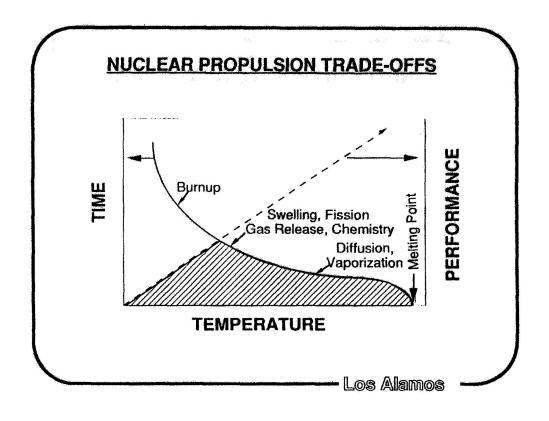
REACTOR REQUIREMENTS

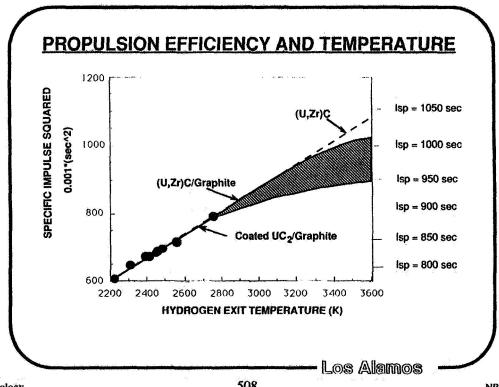
ALARA radiation FP retention

Large margin to failure High Melting Point

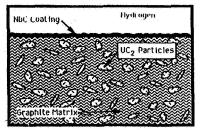
Redundancy Robust Fuel Elements

Fast restart Thermal Shock Resistance

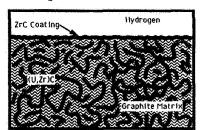




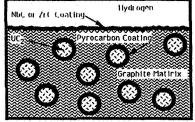
## **ROVER FUEL TYPES**



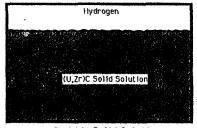
UC<sub>2</sub> Particles/Graphite Matrix



Carbide/Graphite Composite



PyC Coated UC<sub>2</sub> Spheres/Graphite Matrix

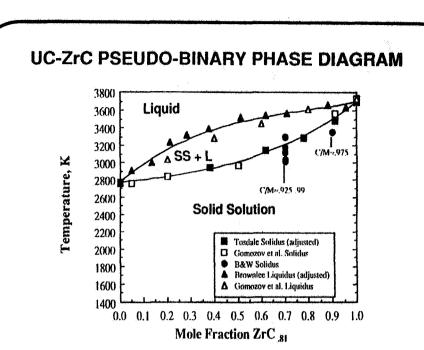


Carbide Solid Solution

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## **URANIUM FUEL COMPOUNDS**

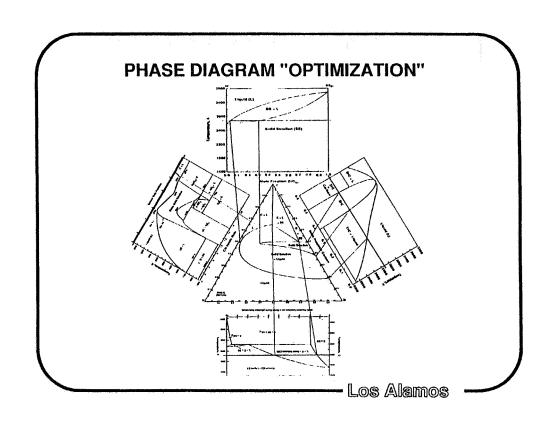
Property	UO 2	UC	UC 2	UN	U <sub>.2</sub> Zr <sub>.8</sub> C <sub>.99</sub>
	F. W		<del>alamaka terte je jiharen</del>		<del>i in ang mananan na ma</del>
Density, g/cc	10.96	13.63	11.68	14.32	8.01
U Density, g/cc	9.66	12.97	10.60	13.52	2.88
Melting Point, K	3100	2775	2710	3035*	3350
Thermal Expansion, 10 <sup>-6</sup> / K	10.1	11.2	12.0	8.9	7.6
(@ 1273 K) Thermal Conductivity, W/cm K	0.035	0.23	0.07	0.25	0.3
(@ 1273K)				g exercise	

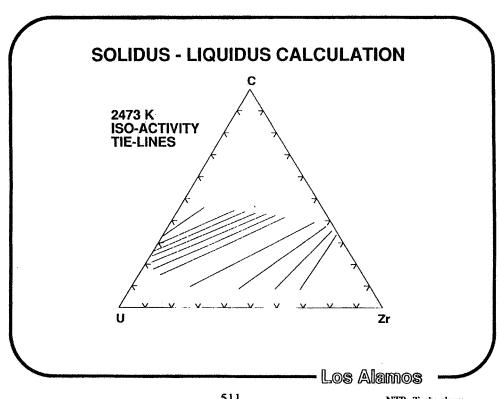


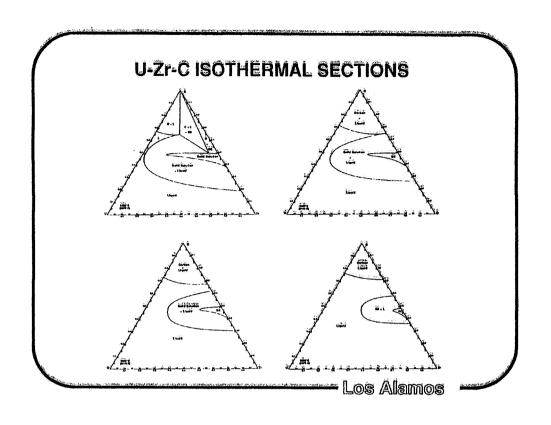
#### MAJOR SOURCES OF DATA U-Zr-C PHASE DIAGRAM

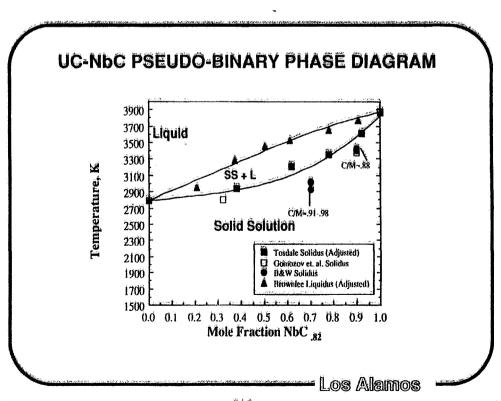
Uranium - Carbon Binary
Uranium Carbide - Zirconium Carbide Pseudo-Binary
Uranium Dicarbide - Zirconium Carbide Pseudo-Binary
Zirconium - Carbon Binary
Calculations - Chang Formulation
- Butt and Wallace

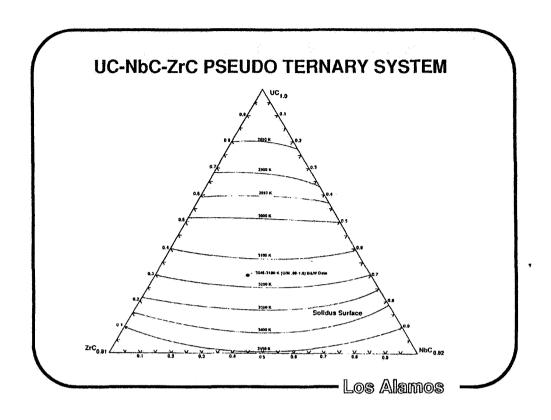
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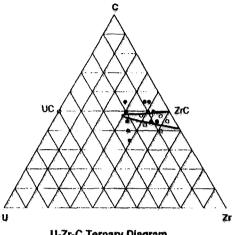
#### **MELTING POINT EXPERIMENTS**

SAMPLE FABRICATION COMPOSITION **FABRICATION** 

**MEASUREMENT** 

**ANALYSIS** 





U-Zr-C Ternary Diagram 3273 K ISOTHERMAL SECTION

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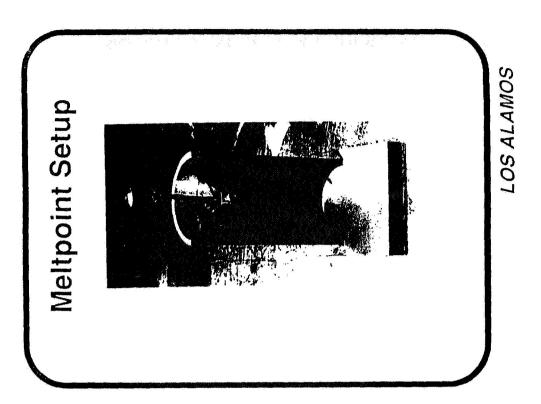
# **SAMPLE FABRICATION TECHNIQUES**

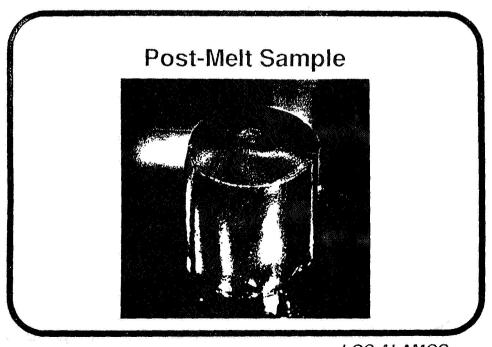
COLD PRESS, REDUCE, AND SINTER

ARC MELT

**COMBUSTION SYNTHESIS** 

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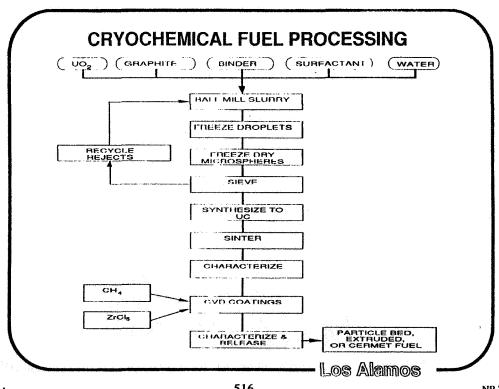


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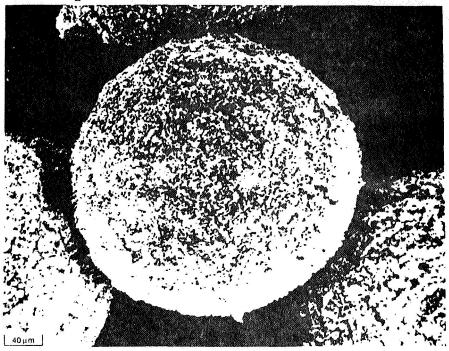
## **MEASURED MELT POINT COMPARISON**

Composition UC <sub>1.0</sub>	Observed Melt Pt., K 2806	Literature <u>Value, K</u> 2793	<u>Variance, K</u> +13
UC <sub>1,4</sub>	2633	2673	-40
U <sub>.4</sub> Zr <sub>.6</sub> C <sub>1.2</sub>	2683	2673	+10
U <sub>.4</sub> Zr <sub>.6</sub> C <sub>1.2</sub>	2655	2673	-18

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UO<sub>2</sub> + C MICROSPHERE AFTER FREEZE DRYING≈500X

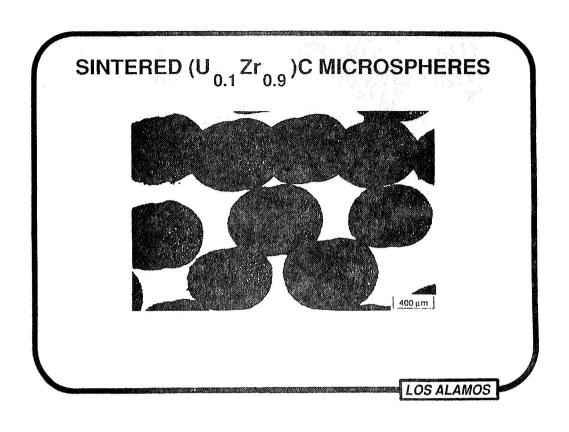


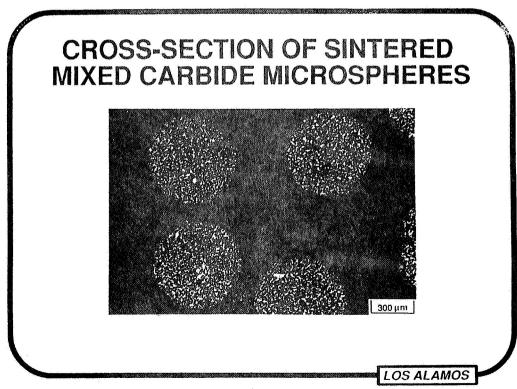
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# SINTERED UC2 MICROSPHERES



- I cars Allamaes





# **CRYOCHEMICAL SPHERE FORMING ADVANTAGES**

- Process is composed of a few simple steps
- Applicable to a variety of nuclear fuel concepts
- Porosity is likely a controllable variable
- Spheres >1000 µm diameter appear possible
- Rejected spheres are easily reused
- Re-using process fluids minimizes wastes